THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props.
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A. H. Fitch, Manager Daily Circulation, Omaha, Nebraska.

WANTED—A weather regulator.

EVEN the temperance people of Omaha must admit that we are having altogether too much water.

THE Agees are coming to the front once more. One of them has just been appointed postmaster at Valley.

CHOLERA is slowly but surely making its circuit of the globe. It has broken out at Shanghai and other cities in China.

Now that Valley has a new democratic postmaster Platte Valley precinct is solid for the Miller ticket in the next county convention.

THE appointment of a democratic postmaster at Valley has set all the democratic candidates in Omaha buzzing like a swarm of bumble bees.

THE "Swatara" has sailed from New Orleans with $10,400,000 on board. The insurance companies will feel easier when she reaches her destination.

Now that the fair is virtually over, the political acrobats will begin to perform. Rainy weather will not interfere with the ward-bummers and the button-hole brigade.

MR. LEARY is put forward as a representative of organized labor. How long has Mr. Leary been a member of an Omaha labor union, and when did he ever co-operate with workingmen during labor troubles?

MISSISSIPPI is so thoroughly in the hands of the democrats and the bulldozers, that any attempt for the republicans to oppose them would only be a waste of time. This hopeless condition of affairs has induced the republican state executive committee to pass a resolution that no convention be called to nominate a state ticket, because of the impossibility of securing at the polls an honest election. Mississippi evidently needs reconstruction.

THE suggestion that the German Spanish dispute over the Caroline islands, be referred to the United States for arbitration, brings to the surface the fact that this country really has larger interests in those islands than any other nation. There are twelve American missionaries there, supported by funds from this country, and the only steamboat at the islands is owned and operated by Americans. It is claimed half the population of 100,000 have been induced by the American missionaries to abandon paganism. There are five languages or dialects in the group, and the New Testament has been translated into three of them.

IT is now suggested by Mr. Hascall, who has been very active in his efforts to have Thirteenth street paved with sandstone, that all that portion of Thirteenth north of Pierce be paved with sandstone, and thence southward with asphalt. This will probably be satisfactory to all parties concerned. The grade from the present portion of the paved section of Thirteenth street to Pierce makes stone pavement more desirable. The level portion of Thirteenth street would be an elegant drive with an asphalt pavement. The traffic on South Thirteenth street is very light and always will be. By making this compromise the street can be paved as far as Pierce this season, and that will be of material advantage for travel.

IF Riel is hanged another rebellion may be the result. The half-breed sympathizers and the French-Canadians of the Northwest Territory are holding mass meetings to protest against his execution. Some of his friends even went so far as to declare at the St. Boniface meeting that they would fight before they would see Riel hanged, and one of the speakers asserted that the carrying out of the death sentence would end the confederation. Every effort is being put forth to secure a reprieve for the condemned man. It would seem that the Canadian government can hardly afford to hang Riel. He and his people had grievous causes of complaint, and the government itself was responsible for the burdensome condition of affairs which led them into open revolt. The policy pursued by the government towards the half-breeds was devoid of justice. Settlers were forcibly ejected from their lands upon which they had lived for years, and the assurance that their rights would be respected when the surveys were made was totally disregarded. If Riel's rebellion had simply been for mischief instead of for the sole purpose of obtaining justice and the establishment of rights which had been long deferred, his execution would be proper enough, but under the circumstances it will be regarded as an unnecessary extremity.

ROBBING THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The order of Commissioner Sparks defining how railroad companies may cut government timber was not only timely, but it was based upon good grounds. It was aimed more particularly at the Northern Pacific, which owns the majority of stock of the Montana Improvement company, having a capital of $2,000,000. This company has a contract to furnish the Northern Pacific with all the timber, cordwood and general lumber from Miles City to Walula Junction, a distance of 925 miles. Recent investigation shows that this company was reaping a big bonanza from its extensive operations in despoiling the government lands of valuable timber. It was operating numerous sawmills night and day, and employing between 2,000 and 3,000 men in the manufacture of shingles and lumber. The Northern Pacific, as was not unexpected, has been hauling the company's lumber for less than that of other lumber concerns. For instance, from Spokane Falls to Endicott the Montana Improvement company, virtually the Northern Pacific, paid only $23 a car, while other parties were charged $47, competition being thus shut off, and the railroad company's ring enjoying a monopoly. The ring claimed control of all railroad timber lands, as well as government timber, for the whole distance of nearly 1,000 miles, and it also had the audacity to drive off intruders and to threaten settlers with prosecution if they cut timber from the government land for their houses or fences.

When called to account for their depredations and assumption of control of these lands, the active members of the ring claimed that Mr. Teller, while secretary of the interior, gave them permission to cut all the timber they wanted off government land where there had been no survey. Mr. Teller appears to be responsible for a great many crooked transactions, and the statements of the Montana Improvement company, if true, do not improve his record. Secretary Lamar has been unable to find any record of such permission, and he very properly holds that even if there were any such recorded permit it would be wholly illegal, as there is no power by which a permit can be given to violate law. He has accordingly not only put an end to these wholesale robberies, but he has demanded that the attorney-general shall bring suits to recover from the company the value of the timber which it has stolen. He has ordered the gathering of evidence, and the probability is that the depredators will be prosecuted criminally as well as civilly. This will be only simply justice. A powerful ring of corporation tools, who have grown rich by their thieving operations, should not be permitted to go unpunished, while a poor man who is detected in cutting cord wood on government land is pulled up with a short turn by the vigilant officers of the law.

The order of Gen. Sparks, which has been necessitated by these wholesale depredations, expressly prohibits the railroad companies from cutting timber at any other time than during the period of construction, and then only adjacent to the line, and for use in building the track, bridges, culverts, etc., and not for fuel, station houses, sheds, and other structures. No railroad company can deal in any such timber as merchandise. The order contains various other restrictions, all of which were greatly needed to put an end to the robbery of the public land, and to prevent railroad companies from becoming lumber manufacturers and dealers.

THE name of H. W. Van Arman, secretary of the territory of Arizona, who it will be remembered hails from Nebraska, appears in print in connection with a little controversy that he has had with the first comptroller of the currency. Van Arman receives money from the treasury in the shape of drafts on the San Francisco sub-treasury, and in a recent case, instead of having the money shipped out to Arizona by express, at an expense of $200, he had the treasury draft discounted by an Arizona bank at a cost of $100. Mr. Van Arman wanted this item allowed to him, but it was discovered that it is illegal to allow disbursing officers anything for discounts, and also that drafts on San Francisco always command a premium in Arizona. The disgruntled Van Arman, who has returned to Arizona, left his resignation in Washington, with the emphatic assertion that he couldn't afford to waste any more time in holding a federal office. As there are eight applicants for his position, it is not likely that the administration will advertise for a new secretary of Arizona.

AMONG the first things that will occupy the attention of Postmaster-General Vilas are the details of the special delivery system which is to be inaugurated on October 1st. One of the questions is the employment of the special messengers, who they are to be, and how they are to be appointed—whether by the postmasters or through the civil service commission.

THE Iowa greenbackers are divided among themselves. Some are for fusion and confusion, while others are in favor of taking their greenbackism straight—without democratic mixture. A convention of straight-outers has accordingly been called at Marshalltown on the 1st of October, for the purpose of nominating a full state ticket.

HON. E. A. ROLLINS, who died in Philadelphia the other day, was at one time commissioner of internal revenue. At the expiration of his term of government service he located in Philadelphia, where as a financier he soon took a prominent position. At the time of his death he was president of one of the leading banks of that city. Mr. Rollins was born in New Hampshire, and was educated at Dartmouth and Harvard. He took a deep interest in the political affairs and progress of the country, and although of quiet disposition he had a large acquaintance among public and influential men who held him in high esteem.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The revolt of the Spanish people against the German occupation of the Caroline Islands and the imminent danger of a war between the two nations has subsided. The mob leaders of Madrid have been placed behind iron bars, and the terrorized king has abjectly apologized for the insult to the German flag. The Spanish minister at Berlin has expressed regrets on the part of King Alfonso's government for the assault upon the embassy at Madrid, and has promised that the leaders of the mob shall be punished. The German foreign minister has declared that the occupation of the Carolines would have been prevented if communication with the fleet had been possible after the receipt of the Spanish note claiming the islands. He has also stated that the commander of the gun-boat was forbidden to raise the German flag in the presence of the Spanish officials. These conciliatory explanations imply that neither government is anxious to prolong the present crisis, but will gladly settle the dispute amicably. To the surprise of all Europe the emperor of Germany has decided that, owing to the Spanish ships having arrived three days before the German gunboat, the island of Yap shall be given up to Spain. Thus the Spanish-German episode may be said to have ended.

There is much speculation in diplomatic circles as to Bismarck's design in ordering the seizure of the insignificant group, and the cause that brought about the abandonment of this scheme. The only plausible theory is that Bismarck was as much alarmed over the riots at Madrid as King Alfonso, whose kingdom was likely to be blown up like a card house with a single breath. Germany is as much interested in keeping the Spanish monarchy upon its legs as is the imbecile bourbon who dominates over the Spanish people. It was through Bismarck's diplomacy that Alfonso became connected through marriage with the imperial family of Germany. It would have been a blunder to let Alfonso be overthrown by the populace of Spain, and allow a republic to be established that might prove very dangerous as an ally to the French. If Alfonso should be driven from his throne French influence in Spain will be once more in the ascendent. On this account Bismarck will not insist on the German claim to the Caroline Islands, but will give them up rather than incur the risk of provoking a revolution in Spain, which could not possibly result in any advantage to Germany's interests in Europe. With Spain in alliance with Germany, France can never send its armed host to the Rhine without detaching a heavy corps d'armee to watch the gates of the Pyrenees. Prince Bismarck will not wantonly affront the self-respect even of a second rate nation and render Europe suspicious of the pacific ends of his diplomacy.

At latest advices the French are more excited than the Spaniards over the ridiculous incident of the occupation of Yap. M. De Freycinet is reported to be hastening to Paris to be on hand if that mysterious something should happen which is always threatened and seldom arrives when Bismarck's hand is suspected to be at work. While the Spaniards at home are quieted down and the Spanish government has apologized to Germany for the insult to the embassy, and Germany has offered to withdraw and refer the dispute to arbitration, the Cuban Spaniards are just getting wild with excitement. On Sunday they held a monster meeting and marched to the captain-general's palace to offer their services and money in case of war, for which the captain-general duly thanked them. A real war has, however, at no time been even probable.

The political campaign in England hangs fire except upon the Irish question. Mr. Gladstone is back from Norway in better health than when he left home, but it is still uncertain whether he can take part in the canvass. Mr. Parnell, of all the leaders, is the only one who has frankly announced his line of action. It has not proved popular in England. The press has met his demands with the reply, "Impossible," Lord Hartington, speaking of the liberals, declares the same thing. The two great English parties, he says, would unite to veto Mr. Parnell's plans. They may, but the conservatives are not marching right forward with that assertion in their mouths as they ought to be doing. On the contrary, they are saying little or nothing on that point. On all questions save this the liberal party lacks unity. Everything waits for Mr. Gladstone.

The bold and agressive stand taken by Chamberlain, the acknowledged leader of the radical wing of the liberal party, in opposition to the programme of Parnell, has naturally created quite a commotion. According to cable advices, Chamberlain in a public speech declared that home rule, as defined by Parnell, means nothing more nor less than the destruction of the whole British empire. The radicals have planted themselves on a platform of opposition, and as they embody a large majority of the liberals, that party is now virtually committed to oppose the Irish home rulers. In some respects this is as much an anomaly in English politics as was the recent alliance between the tories and Parnellites. Only a few months ago Chamberlain and his party advocated Irish land reform and many other changes demanded by Parnell. It now remains to be seen whether the tories will continue passive and depend upon the factional feuds among the liberals for their success in the campaign, or whether they will openly cut loose and leave the home rulers to fight the battle as a third party.

The French elections, which take place on the 4th of October, will in many respects be of the utmost importance, as on their result may depend the fate of the republic itself. A chamber of deputies, consisting of 532 members, is to be chosen, and upon the chamber will devolve the choice of seventy five life members of the senate. The newly elected chamber and the senate thus renewed, and constituting the national assembly, will choose a president to succeed Jules Grevy, whose term will expire in January, 1886.

The prophets of evil in France are again calling attention to the prediction that no form of government in that country has endured more than fifteen or eighteen years since the revolution of 1789. Reckoning the rise of the third republic from the fall of Napoleon the Little at Sedan in September, 1870, its end, according to the usual fate of French governments, is rapidly approaching.

In spite of their quarrels and rivalries, all republican factions in France are united in the resolve that the existing republic shall be maintained at all hazards, and their hearty accord in this essential regard will go far to insure their success in the coming elections. To this union the recent movement of the Bonapartist faction which acknowledges the youthful Victor for its leader has doubtless contributed to some degree. While little importance can be attached to such a faction under such a leader, its plan of campaign, which is favored by the new system of elections, has attracted considerable attention from the republicans.

In this election, under the new system, the chief embarrassment of the republicans grows out of their differences over the question of church and state. The rural population of France, who will have a decisive voice in the elections, is strongly attached to the church. It is, therefore, necessary for the republican leaders to exercise extreme care to not offend or alarm this element, since it will have much more power under the new system than it had when controlling single districts here and there under the old plan. Should the enemies of the republic succeed in provoking the hostility of the rural voters, a reactionary majority may be chosen to the chamber of deputies, and then the processes for a rapid destruction of the existing government would begin. The chamber would transform the character of the senate, and the reconstructed national assembly would install a foe of republican government in the office of president. Gambetta's great electoral scheme for perpetuating a republican majority in the chamber of deputies may turn out the means of its overthrow. But for the present the great safety of the republic consists in the fact that, with all its vices of administration, its enemies are unable to afford the French people a guaranty of a better or a more stable government.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolfe finds the difficulties of a diplomatic position in Constantinople of no light or trivial nature. He went there for the purpose of perfecting an alliance between England and the Porte, but so many cross-interests meet at Constantinople that an alliance is by no means easily made. In the first place it is a cardinal maxim all over the east, never to do to-day anything that by hook or crook can be put off till to-morrow, and this mental bias of course has no tendency to rush matters; then the Russian embassy at the Ottoman capital makes a business of finding out all that the English embassador is trying to do, and straightway proceeding to thwart its most dearly cherished plans. Then the French, having never ceased to reproach themselves in not joining England in the joint occupation proposed before the bombardment of Alexandria, are trying to atone for their mistake by objecting to everything England advances in the way of final settlement, while Austria and a few other powers contribute an occasional growl to prevent things from growing dull. So, altogether, it is not strange that Sir Henry, like a lazy committee, is able to do no more than from time to time to rise and report progress.

After all, an English protectorate over Egypt seems to be one of the probabilities of the near future. It is, of course, only an informal way of handing over the country to the British crown, but as Egypt cannot govern itself and Turkey cannot govern it, the only thing that can be done is to pass the land into the possession of some power that can both govern and protect it from other thieves. Under the circumstances England is the only available state that can do this, and so to England goes the land of the Pharaohs.

Testimony is accumulating that the remarkable personage known as the False Prophet of the Soudan is dead. Among the more convincing of the reports which confirm this view is the suddenly renewed determination of the British cabinet to conquer the Nubian regions and Kardofan.

The late interview of Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, with the German chancellor at Varzin, had for its leading subject the adjustment of the international basis for commercial relations between the two empires, and it is curious to notice the extraordinary change of disposition toward Germany which has come over Hungary since Prussia's triumph over Austria. Some decades ago, when Austria, through the federal diet of Frankfort, still lorded it over the Germanic band, acted the great German power, and pursued a policy of Germanization wherever and whenever that was possible, nothing was more repugnant to the Hungarians than any step leading toward a closer connection with German interests. Now they are anxious for a customs union with the German empire, though knowing that the zollverein was, in the last half century, Prussia's main instrument in paving the way for political annexations. All parties in Hungary are reported favorable to a union, and Kalnoky is said, with the approval of M. Tiszs, the Hungarian premier, to have made overtures in that direction to Bismarck, which the later, however, declined from regard for the non-Hungarian interest and sentiment in Austria. The fact is that Sadowa upset all former relations and calculations in those quarters. The Hapsburg dynasty, ousted from all connection with non-Austrian Germany, pursues now a policy diametrically opposed to Germanization, and the ambition of the Hohenzollerns, the Hungarians clearly see, will in its boldest flight stop at the Leiths. Hence they discard their former antipathy to German connections, and coolly and resolutely consider their economic interests. It is the Slavic national sentiment in Bohemia, Moravia, and elsewhere which is now chiefly opposed to German influences, and Bismarck, who seeks in it a useful counterpois against Russian Panslavism, is not inclined to wound it.

According to general report, and to a distinct though not official statement of Lord Randolph Churchill, the Afghan difficulty has been completely settled by an amicable arrangement between Russia and England. Russia renounces her claim to the Zulfikar Pass, including, we presume, the hills which dominate it—for it was these which she contended for in the last stage of the protracted discussions. Churchill claims credit for the conservative cabinet on the score of this diplomatic achievement, and the Russian foreign office may actually have been influenced in its determination by the tory menace of an alliance with China and Turkey, which might have placed Russia on the defensive in the Amoor land, in Turkestan, in Armenia, and in her Black sea coast-lands. But the concessions which the Czar has made for the sake of the people is a mere trifle. The Zulfikar Pass is not the gate to Herat, nor in Herat the key of India, all Mr. Marvin's declamations to the contrary notwithstanding. When Russia has completed her Trans-Caspian railway, and quietly amassed enough troops and armaments at Krasnovodsk, Kyzyl-Atvat, Askhabad, Merv, and Penjdeh, Zulficar will be no Thermopylae in the way to Herat, if a march on that city be determined upon.

September.

September, the dandiest month
Of all the fleeting year;
When patridge may be shot,
As well the frisky deer.
When trout a respite have;
When wild duck inland fly;
When squirrels forage 'mong
The treetops in the sky.
When woodchuck plumper grow;
When lobsters are at par;
When mushrooms first appear;
When oysters claim their "R."
—[Danville Breeze.

Caused by a Cold Snap.

When there comes a cold snap
Then alas, for the chap
Who is clad in a light summer suit!
How he shivers and shakes
As he quivers and quakes
Like a "bum" who has been out on a "toot."

When the chilly wind blows,
Then he looks at the clothes,
That once were his pride and his pet;
All the pawnbrokers' signs
He observes and he whines
"I wonder how much I can get?"

Soon he'll shamefully scoot
With his thin Summer suit
To his "Uncle" and swap it for gold;
With a tear in his eye
He will hasten to buy
A cheap ulster to euchre the cold.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Joseffy, the pianist, will begin a season of recitals at Steinway hall, New York, in November.

Ellen Terry is firmly determined to recross the Atlantic with a company of her own.

Madame Judic will sail for America today

Emma Howson is shortly to be married, and will not sing in Brother John's company this season.

Mme. Christine Nilsson will sing in Berlin for the first time on October 12, on special invitation of the emperor. The opera will be Faust.

Agnes Herndon will play Pauline in Sheridan's "Called Back" company.

Mrs. Langtry's reign is over in London, as she has lately been playing at the Standard, a very low priced East Side theater.

Miss Rosina Vokes and her company under contract with John Stetson for a tour of the country, will leave England on the Adriatic, September 17.

Louis Blumenburg, the violoncello player, has organized a concert company, and will start out on a tour of the country in a few weeks.

The newest thing in musical instruments is a "duplex strung violin," by which, it is claimed, a tone is produced equal to two ordinary instruments.

Salvini delays his departure for this country, that he may be present at the wedding of Emma Nevada and Dr. Palmer.

Madame Modjeska who has just returned, has played since she left New York, twelve months ago, in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Brittany and the Polish dependencies of Austria, Russia and Prussia.

There are nine new operettas by Vienna composers in preparation for next season among them Strauss' "Gipsy Baron," Millocker's "Vice Admiral," Czibulka's "Hunting page," Louis Roth's "Somnambulist," and Suppe's "Bellman."

Bolossy Kiralfy says: "We are going to San Francisco next season for a long engagement, and will produce there about Christmas 'Sieba,' 'Excelsior,' 'Around the World in Eighty Days,' and 'Michael Strogoff.' We will take a company of about ninety persons across the continent."

Director Amberg, of New York, has offered Johanna Bulsa traveling expenses and $5,000 a month to sing during the coming opera season in New York. She is now engaged at the National theater, in Prague, however, and it is doubtful if Manager Neumann will allow her leave of absence.

Mr. C. W. Couldock and his excellent company of comedians are drawing large audiences to the Chestnut street theater to witness the revival of the sterling drama, "Willow Copse." Mr. Couldock as Luke Fielding renews his triumph of years ago, and his support is all that could be desired.—[Philadelphia Call.

Mme. Judic will give 269 performances in America, beginning in October and ending in May. She is guaranteed 650,000 francs ($130,000) and expenses, and a percentage of the receipts after they reach a certain point. She has had all her dresses made in Paris, and they will fill about twenty trunks. She will travel in a palace car when in the United States. Her repertoire will include "Nitouche," "L'Femme a Papa," "Lili," "La Roussotte," "La Cosaque," "Mlle. Nitouche," "Les Charbonniers," "La Belle Helene," "La Grande Duchesse," "Le Grand Casimir," "Divorcons," "La Mascotte," etc.

The director of the Metropolitan Opera house, New York, have issued their prospectus for the season 1885-6. The company will open in New York on Monday evening, Nov. 23, and continue until Saturday, Dec. 19, when the entire company will be taken to Philadelphia, appearing at the Academy of Music for two weeks (from Dec. 21 until Jan. 2 inclusive). They will then return to New York, where they will sing from Jan. 4 to March 6, when the season will close. The following operas will be included in the repertoire: "Rienzi," "Tannhaeuser," "Lohengrin," "Die Walkuere," "Die Meistersanger," "Die Goetterdaemmerung" (Richard Wagner), "Die Koenigin von Saba" (Goldmark), "The Prophet" (Meyerbeer), "Faust" (Gounod), "La Juive" (Halevy), "Aida" (Verdi), "Carmen" (Bizet), "La Gioconda" (Lonchielli), "Mefistofele," (Boito), "Masaniello" (Auber), and possibly "The Huguenots" (Meyerbeer), and "The Flying Dutchman" (Wagner). Of these "Die Koenigin von Saba," "Die Meistersaenger" and "Die Goetterdaemmerung" have never been been performed in America.

UNEASY BIRDS.

The Prisoners do Not Take Kindly to the New County Jail.

Council Bluffs Correspondence.

The fifteen prisoners who have been moved from the old jail into their new quarters in the new jail, are not so enthusiastic over the building as the outside citizens seem to be. In fact they are disappointed. They find the change entirely different from what they expected. Their idea was that they would gain more cleanly quarters, and that at the same time they would have more room, and more fun. They fancied that all the room around the cylinder in which the cells were located would be given over to their use during the daytime, and that they would only occupy the cells at night. This was the way in the old jail, because that was at best crowded and badly ventilated, and the cells were such as to be little better than holes in the ground, and unfit for keeping human beings confined, and the larger room in which they were allowed to spend their days was hardly more fit. In the new jail the cells are airy and roomy. On being moved into the new quarters the edict has gone forth that the prisoners are to be allowed three hours a day for exercise, one hour in the morning, one at noon, and one at night. This hour comes at mealtime, and the prisoners have a half hour in which to wash and chat before the meal is served, and then a half hour for eating and more chatting together. Then they will be put into their cells, there to remain until the next time for meals comes.

This does not allow very much time for the prisoners to be together. In the old jail they were all together for most of the day. They had some merry doings. They had a mock court, and every new prisoner was subjected to a trial, and sentenced to either put up money for buying tobacco for the prisoners, or else to doing servile work, sweeping, or clearing off the table, or something of that sort. When a prisoner would not keep clean, or do his part of the work, or was caught cheating in a game of seven-up, or committing any such offense, he would be tried and fined, or punished by being slapped with a board kept for that purpose. All this sport has gone.

In the new jail instead of being give the whole first floor, corridors and all, as they expected, they find themselve quartered on the second floor, and kep in their cells, two in a cell, and only allowed to get together at meal time. The doing away with the old sports and pastimes is more than made up for by the cleanliness and comfort of the new quarters, but not so in their minds. They say they would prefer to be back to the old jail, and underground in the filth, rather than to lose what fun they did have. Unfortunately for them they have no choice in the matter.

Angostura Bitters, the world renowned appetizer and invigorator. Used now over the whole civilized world. Try it, but beware of imitations. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J G B. Siegert & Sons

CARING FOR THE COUNTY.

The Board of Supervisors Chooses a Doctor, and Transact Other Business.

Council Bluffs Correspondence.

The county board continued in session yesterday. The bids for county physician were considered, and the position given to Dr. F. P. Bellinger, who agreed to attend all pauper cases here, and furnish medicine, for $24 75 a month. The board incorporated in the contract with him a requirement that he should visit the poor house once a week, whether there are any patients there or not.

M. H French appeared before the board and called attention to the fact that water had washed around the piling of the bridge at Loveland, endangering that structure. Supervisor Kirkwood was instructed to attend to the matter.

The application of P. P. Clayton for permit to sell intoxicating liquors in Oakland was presented, but there being a remonstrance on file signed by other citizens of that place, the matter was postponed until the board should meet on the 24th.

George F. Wright appeared as attorney for the Oskaloosa Steam Engine company, and presented a bill of $2,570.20, and asked its payment, but the board by a unanimous vote rejected the claim.

Supervisor Graham, Attorney Keatley and Sheriff Guitar were appointed a committee to prepare rules for the government of the new jail, and report at the next meeting.

Alderman Bennett and Siedentopf as a committee of the city council appeared before the board and presented a copy of the council resolution remitting the taxes due the city prior to and including 1880, on all lots in Ferry's addition, and asked that the board concur by remitting the taxes due the county on the same land. The board agreed to have the treasurer mark as remitted all such taxes which were delinquent.

Yellow Jack.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The marine hospital bureau is informed that the yellow fever is epidemic in the state of Sonora, Mexico.

Cuticura

Indorsed by Physicians, Druggists and Chemists, as nearly Infallible.

I am selling more of the Cuticura Remedies for diseases of the skin and blood than any other. The Cuticura Soap, as its first class quality deserves, leads all of my soaps in demand, both as a toilet soap and as a beautifier and protector of the skin.
DR. W. H. HALL, Frankfort, Ky.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

Your Cuticura Remedies exceed both in sales and good results any skin remedy we ever handled, and it is with pleasure that we recommend them to our customers, assured that they will receive real benefit and satisfactory results.
DR. D. BOWMAN & SON, Bourbon, Ind.

SORES ON NECK.

Chas. Brady, Somerville, Mass., who refers to Dr. J. Wood, druggist, of this city, certifies to a wonderful cure of running sores, on the neck which had been treated by hospital physicians without cure, and which yielded completely to the Cuticura Remedies.

CURED BY CUTICURA.

My skin disease, which resisted several popular remedies and other remedies advised by physicians, has been cured by your Cuticura Remedies. They surpassed my most sanguine expectations and rapidly effected a cure. J. C. ARENTRUE.
Vincennes, Ind.

Sold everywhere. Cuticura, 50 cents; solvent, $1; Soap, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. Boston, Mass.

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